The Independent Republican.



A Union of States none can sever; Union of hearts, and a Union of hands And the Flag of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The conspiracy is note known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war-only patriols or traitors - STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at Chicago, April 11, 1861.

ST What right has the North assailed ! What jus-tive has been denied ! And what claim, founded in jus-tive and right, has been withheld ? Can either of youto-day name one single act of wrong, deliberately and pur-puely dane by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain ? I challenge the an-vor.-HON. A. H. STEPHENS, 1861.

SHERMAN'S DISPATCHES.

General Sherman's dispatches, which with un just haste he charged were suppressed by Secretary Stanton, did not come into the hands o the latter until April 27th, they having beer withheir until that time by General Grant. Or the 28th their publication was ordered by the Adjutant General, and they were sent to the printer. These facts disprove the injurious allegations against the Secretary of War, and show that in this matter General Sherman has allowed h... temper to ran away with his judgment.

. REBEL CRUELTY TO OUR I RISONERS.

The Military Commission, to show the animus of the leaders of the Rebellion, has received testimony in regard to the treatment of Union prisoners at Libby, Belle Isle, and Andersonville. All the worst reports of systematic cruelty insufficient food and clothing, impure water, and inhuman exposure to the snows of winter in Virginia, and to the sultry suns of summer in Georgia, are thus confirmed. For these crimes there can be no palliation or excuse. If Davis had a sufficient amount of food to maintain the existence of these unfortunate men, and depriv ed them of it to gratify a spirit of malice, or to weaken our armies, he deserves condign punish-

ment. If he could not spare food enough tor that purpose, he had no right to take the lives of men whom he was only authorized to treat

as prisoners of war. Depaivations inducing death were cold-blooded murders which no military code can sanction or justify. The truth no doubt is that it was the settled policy of the Confederacy to diminish our armies by this fiendish method. Proofs of this fact are supplied by the discovered records of the secret proceedings of the Confederate Congress, and by the felicitations of their exchange commissioner over the transfers, by which he gave us the decrepit and perishing victims of the rebel prisons, and received the well-fed and healthy inmates of our the solidiers not feared General Hallock would have taken it all to himself. The city of Richmond is much disfigured by the fire kindled by the flectog desperadors, who will soon pall hemp, he donbt. Many tokens of loyalty could be seen even in the streets of Richmond. One very old lady stood, holding the Stars and Stripes across her arm. Many were engaged in furnishing fresh water tor the troops. The review which took place in Washington on the 33rd and 24th inst., was not as interesting to the Northern depots, who were free to confess that their ordinary wants had never been so well supplied as during the period when they were in charge of our authorities. The complaints of our soldiers were always received with indifference or insult; and the evidences of their rapid decline, instead of aroasing sympathy or succor, The review which took place in Washington on the 23rd and 23th inst, was not as interesting to the soldier as to the cuizen, who has been careful to keep clear until peace is proclaimed, consequently was looked upon as being more of a task than a pleasure. The city still wears its mourning garb in honor of the noble dead. The Goodess of Liberty stands buld were viewed with complacent satisfaction. The real victories upon which Davis can congratulate himself are his triumphs over unarmed and helpless men. With hunger, exposure, and dis-

do what we can to provide sgainst such escape News Items -It is stated that no pardons will be granted to Rebels unless they renounce all right, tills and in-terest in slave property forever, -Old Zach. Taylor passed judgment upon Jeff. Davis twenty years ago. He called him "an un-principled scoundrel and hyportical adventurer." in future. But if on the other hand they shal be adjudged guilty of treason and the law demands its victims, let it have them. If we in terfere to thwart its vengeance we will be treas-tiring up danger for the future. The law must be made a terror to evil doers.

that Maximilian cannot succeed.

if the people will it.

opper.

Boldier's Letter.

-An ingenious patriot in Philadelphis angrests, with a keen sense of propriety, that the sympathet-ic copperheads should wear petticeats for thirty days in honor of Jefferson Davis. FOREIGN NEWS. -A "bachelor of thirty years" writes to the Country Gentieman for a recipe for hean soup. A lady correspondent replies, "Get a wife that knows how to make it." The steamship Persia, from Liverpool, May 20th, via Queenstown May 21st, arrived at New

York May Sist, bringing two days later news. In the House of Commons Mr. Griffith asked -The Government detectives have succeeded i the Government whether they intended making tracing John H. Surratt to the doors of a monaste in Canada. Since his entrance there no trace of his has been discovered. epresentations to the Government of the United States, in reference to the proclamation offering

-Kirby Smith's forces have surrendered, in ac-\$100,000,000 for the arrest of Jeff. Davis. The cordance with arangements made with den Canby. The surrender includes the Rebel naval forces, and all material of war, whether on land or water. reply of Lord Palmerston was short and decisive .- England has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.

-The number of troops to be mustered out dur-ing the month of June, it has been computed, will exceed 120,000. Immense sensation has been created in France England, and all over Europe by the reports -" Why should the spirit of mortal be proud ?" as Jeff. Davis said when he was caught at Irwins. from the United States announcing the opening

le, the other day. of recruiting places for emigrants to Mexico from the United States. The confidence in the -It is now said that Jeff. Davis assumed the pet-ticoat in compliment to the women who have shown such an absorbing interest in the success of the ru-bellion. stability of the Mexican Empire is beginning ov

erywhere to be shaken. Even The Globe, one of the organs of the English Ministry, is of opinion -The records of the Rebel War Department, sur rendered by Joe. Johnston, have reached Washing-ton. They were contained in eighty-three boxes, and the total weight was eight tons.

The English Liberals, like Mr. Forster, at The London Times is trying very hard to prov licoat government.

-The Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, since its establishment in 1861, has entertained 326,000 rol-diers, at an expense of \$54,000-the entire amount being freely given by the cluizens of Philadelphia, where it is located. that the victory is not quite complete yet. The French Budget, which has been presen ed to the Corps Legislatif, shows for the first time since the establishment of the Empire, surplus of the revenue over the expenditure,

-When Jeff. Davis made his triumphant entry in-to Monigomery, he threatened that the Yankees should feel Sonthern steel; but, really, they did not expect to feel it in a hoopskirt. From Mexico it is reported that six Amer cans were arrested in Vera Cruz without any -Wonder if the Prophet Jeremiah had in his pro-helic vision such a person as Jeff. Davis when he rate the 224 verse of the 13th chapter of his proph-cy, which reads as follows: reason being assigned. The Republican troop are reappearing in all quarters, and even the lat

ger portions of the garrisons of Vera Cruz and uebla had to be sent against the guerrillas. "And if there as in this heart, wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thise iniquity are thy skirts discovered, and the heels made bare." NEW PLAN TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

The New York Herald has started the prope -The war is said to have left the arsenal at Mation to pay off our national debt by private sul con, Ga., in good order, and with ample machinery for the manufacture of large and small arms of every

cription in shares of ten thousand dollars each ription. - A party of seven white men and one black ser-vant was captured off Cape Sable, Florida, on the lith ult. They gave names, but it was thought they were really Rebel officers of high rank trying escape The plan is, that the people who can afford it shall contribute from one to as many shares a they see fit, villages and counties to contribute

owards one or more shares. Already the plan to Cuba has met with some success nearly three millions -Two purpers who escaped from a county poor house up in the oil regions of Pennsylvania made one hundred thousand doilers each, operating in oil lands, before the overseer of the poor caught them having thus far been subscribed of the three housand millions proposed to be raised. To the doubts of the Tribune, that the plan is not feasible inasmuch as it would require 25 per cent, of

them. -An instance of filial affection among the Pinty Indians we find in a Nevada paper: Two young "incres," under the assurance of being hanged, propose to give five ponies to the authorities if hegy will allow their aged fathers to be hung in their place. the property of the United States to pay the debt and every man must contribute one quar ter of his estate before this debt can be liqui dated, the Herald says, it was not thought that

place. --The troops now gathered around Washington are daily receiving benefits from the Sanitary Com-mission, which is extensively issuing fresh vegeta-bies to theek the scorbutic trodency which is now showing itself among a large portion of the hriny it is also surplying underclothing, stationery, etc., in large quantities. the South could be whipped until it was tried and this debt can be paid by the plan proposed

-On the uight of President Lincolu's assassing-tion, the residence of John Minor Botts, at Auburn, Brundy Station, Culpepper, Va., was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas. On Mr. Botts assuming a determinded attitude and showing a bold front, the rufflans second cowed, and finally departed. Correspondence of the Independent Republican CAMP OF THE 141st PENN'A REG'T, CAMP OF THE 141st PENN'A REG'T, May 20th, 1865. Mr. Elitor: —Allow me to say, as I address yr for the last time from the army, that your loyal p per has ever been read with the deepest interest I the boys from Susquehanna county. Many w adopt it as a family paper who used to be decided partial to the Mostros Encoreat. They say, trul that the Editor of the Democrat has sold himself & counter.

The rubinans seemed cowed, and inany departed. —Hubert Holcombe, of New Hartford, had lost bis volce while serving as a solder in North Caro-itina, April 5th, 1863, and from that time to last Sun-day he had not been able to speak a word. Sunday morning a horse kirked him, which injured his te-lings so he couldn't help expressing himself, and since that time he can talk as well as anybody.

copper. Since my last we have marched nearly 200 miles. Fom Burksville to Washington it is mostly 200 miles. Fom Burksville to Washington it is mostly woods, although it is an old settled country. Seldom could you exc from one end of the Brirade to the other. There was quite a milliary display as we passed through Richmond. Generals Meade and Halleck stood in the Capitol as the troops passed in review, Meade is looked uponas being an unselfish, arduons worker for the best interest of the country, a noble General, and would have been loudly cheered had the soldiers not feared General Halleck would have taken it all to Minself. The present wife of the arch tristor, who has been captured with him, is his second wife, the daughter of General Taylor baving died many years since. Mrs. Davis's malden unare was Varinia How-cil, of New-Jersey. She is still a young woman, with a family, we believe, of four children.

-Gen Dick Taylor, in the official order to his ar-my annoncing its surredor, speaks in high terms of Gen. Can'ny's conduct during the negotiations, and characterizes the terms granted by him as most fair and generous. Taylor tells his mon that if any of them fail to observe the stipulations of surrender they will deserve the severest punishment.

they will deserve the severest punishment. —The petitooat President, when in the United States Scrate, made a speech on the John Brown raid, in which he asked the following question:--"Who would seek to dull the sword of justice in favor of him whose crime connects with all that is most abhorrent to humanity, the violation of every obligation to the social compact, the law, the Con-stitution, the requirements of public virtue and per-sonal honor?" Now is the time to answer this question.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and sixty-five, and of the Indepen-dence of the United States the eighty-ninth. SBAL] ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Washingtons, Tucsday, May 30, 1863, Lewis F. Bates was this morning cramined for the prosecution, and testified substantially as fol-lows: Hars resided at Charlotte, N. C., for the last WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20th, 1865. Wherea, The Predicent of the United States, on the 6th day of Decembor, A. D. olghteen hundred and sity-three, and on the 20th day of March, A. D. eighteen Bundred and sity-four, did, with the ob-ject to suppress the existing Robellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyality and to restore the anthority of the United States, issue proclamations offering armiesiy and pardon to certain Dersons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Robellion; and Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Robellion have, since the issuance of said proc-lamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offared thoreby; and Have resuce at unarrows are on the inter-four years; Jefferson Davis stopped at my house on the 10th of April, and made an address from the steps; Davis received and read to the crowd a tele-gram from General Breckinridge, dated Greens-broand: April 10th as follows:

from trom deneral "Breckinninge, dated Greens borongh, April 19th as follows: "President Lincoln was assassinated in the theater on the night of the 14th inst. Secretary Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabled and is probably mortally wound-ed." The witness said that after reading this dispate

ca." The witness said that after reading this disratch to the crowd, Davis said: "If it were to be dow it were bottly it were to be dow it news other it were well done," The day after Breckin-ridge and Davis conversed in the house of the witness on the subject of the assassination, Breckin-ridge runarked to Davis that he regratured it very much; it was unfortunate for the people of the Bonth at the time; the regret scemed to be because of a sympathy for the people of the Sonth, and not because of the criminality of the act; Davis replied, "Well, General, I don't know. If it were to be done at all it were better it were well done; and if the same were done to Andy Johnson, the best, and Becretary Stanton, the job would be complete." J. C. Courtney, a telegraph operator, testided that the telegram in question passed over the wires. Jacob Ritterspaugh testified thit he was employed in Ford's theater when the President was shot; he saw the assassin run across the stage, and following him he fourt as which way he (Booth) went!" Witness we called for Harrold, and said he had always been regarded as a light and trilling boy, and casily influenced; he was temperate and regular in his habits. The Rebel General Edward Johnson was called or the Rebel General Edward Johnson was called by the same the arguing in his fourt set of the same the function and said he had always been regarded as a light and trilling boy, and casily influenced; he was temperate and regular in his habits. is, Yany persons, who have been justly de

othered thoreby; and Warras, Yany persons, who have been justly de-prived of all claim to annesty and parlon thereun-der, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hos-tility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain ambesty and parlon. To the end, therefore, that the authority of fluc Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom imay be restored, and that peace, order and freedom imay be restored, and that peace, order and freedom imay be restored. States, Do Proclaim and Declary that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly partic-ipated in the existing Rebellion, except as herein-after excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restora-tion of all rights of property, except as to shave, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the con-ilscation of property of persons engaged Rebelli un-have been instituted; but on the condition, next theless, that every each person shall take and sub-scribe to the following oath or allimisation, and theneeforward keep and maintain said cash invi-late, and which onth shall be of the tenor and ef-fect following, to wit. "I (Jank) do solernnip swear, or affirm, in pres-ence of Almighty Go. Ikat Juli henceforth faith.

influenced; he was temperate and regular in his habits. — The Rebel General Edward Johnson was called by the defense. General Honse said Johnson was edu-cated at the 1 olted States Military Academy; it was a well known condition precedent to an officer's receiving his commission that he must take the oath of allectince; that it was notorious that Johnson had borne arms against this Government, and eame here with hands red with the blood of his loyal coun-trymen. To offer him as a witness was an insult to tect following, to wit. "I (blank) do solemnly swear, or affirm, in pres-ence of Almighty God, Ibat I will henceforth faith-fully support and define the Constitution of the United States thereunder, and that I will. In like manner, abide by and lattifully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reforence to the ensarcha-tion of slaves, so help me God." he Court, and he moved he be ejected. General Ekin was glad the motion had been made.

tion of shaves, so help me God." The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: I. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or foreign agenta, of the pretended Confederate Government

The introduction of same sector of the defense, said importing the counsel for the defense, said the Confederate officer Jett had already appeared as witness for the Government, therefore no disrespect was intended by introducing this witness. Judge Holt and others spoke, when General Howe off integrates of the product of the func-forering-ment. II. All who left judicial stations under the Uni-ted States to ald the Rebeillon. III. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the rank.

Judge Holt and others spoke, when General Howe withdrew bis objection. General Johnson then testified that he is ac-quainted with a man representing himself as You Steinecker, who was a private in the 24 Uriginia in-fantry; he never heard of a secret meeting such as that to which Yon Steinecker testified, having in view the assassination of the President; he never heard such a thing spoken of as desired; he never saw Booth in his camp, or heard of him till the as-sassination. above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the ravy. IV All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion. V. All who resigned or lendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the Vul-ted States to evade dury in resisting the Rebellion. VI. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, sol-diers, seman, or in other canacilies.

sassination. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31, 1863. Hartman Richter, a cousin of Atzerodt, testified that the prisoner came to his house in Montgomery county. Md, on the Sunday after the assasination of the President and remained there until Thursday morning. Ile did not attempt to hide himself and was willing to go with the arresting officers. Mr. Doster, as counsel for Azerodt, stated that he intended to set up the pies of insanity, and for this purpose had summoned relatives and friends of Azerodt living thousands of miles away, who have not get arrived. liers, scaman, or in other capacities. VII. All persons who have been or are absentees rom the United States for the purpose of aiding the 11. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.
VIII. All military and navil officers in the Rebellion.
VIII. All military and navil officers in the Rebellion.
Is an advectory of the purpose of a states in the States and Academy.
IX. All persons who held the pretended officers of Government of States in insurrection against the United States.
X. All persons who helf their homes within the jurisdiction and protectian of the United States.
X. All persons who helf their homes within the jurisdiction and protectian of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal Miniary lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of 'aiding the Rebellion.
XI. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the conmerce of the United States upon the bigit seas, and all persons who have been engaged in destroying the continerce of the United States.
XII. All persons who have been engaged in the States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Fronties throm the United States.
XII. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the continere of the United States.
XII. All persons who, are not built be ontherein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or rustoly, or under bouts of the Civil offences of any kind either before or after convision.
XIII. All persons who have voluntarily navily particle.

en. To offer him as a witness was an insult

The introduction of such a man was the height

Trial of the Assassins,

titled that the latter went to Fortress

for XIII. All persons who have voluntarily particl-pated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand follows

How far the operations of the army have contribu-

XIV. All persons who have taken the oath of annesity as prescribed by the President's Proclama-tion of December 8th, A. D. 183, or an oath of alle-giance to the Government of the United Statessis re-the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and metamined the same invi-olate,—provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person be-longing to the excepted classes, and such elemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

portant in the future. To such as go home he will only say that our fa

lations for administering and recording the said tanesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the peo-ole, and guard the Government against fraud. In testimony whereoi, I have bereauto set my and and caused the seal of the United States to be

slavery Probibitory Amendment to the Constitution first as soon as it became clear that it would be car-ried; and now it is out flat-footed for Negro Suf-frage a pretty sure sign that the measure will soon be adopted. We quote from the *Heraid* of Tuesday:

Jeff Davis Endeavoring to Starve An English Estimate of President Himself to Death.

The special correspondence of The Philadelphil nguirer contains the following : The London Spectator of May 6th bas a long artiie on our new President, which commences as follows : -

"It is cortain, not withstanding. The Herald's in-dignation over what it was pleased to call 'a Phila-delphia story,' that the prisoner weak-newly manacied one day usit week, and so renained until generaday of ternoon. During the days he was ironed. Davis steadingly refused food, 'eating each day nothing but a bit of bread, and yeat-rday Dr. Cravens said plauby to the authorities that unless he was relieved phon the chackles the prisoner would positive two plainly to the antihoritics that unless he was relieved from the shackles the prisoner would not live two days. In consequence of this representation the irons were removed late yesterday sitemoon, and then Dr. Cravens is reported to have further express-ed the option that unless Davis was allowed more fresh air than he could get by constant confinement in his cell, he would not live ten days. He will live ten days, however, for to-morrow he emerges from the essemate of Fortress Monroe, and will be sent to Washington. The gunboat, Connect-ieut, ordered from Washington for his convegance, will arrive in Hampton Roads this morning, and to-morrow forenoon the prisoner will be conveyed on board ander strong guard. Davis certainly has shown a childishness and tempert that is in the highest degree disgraceture to

General Sherman's Farewell Order

To the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is as fol-

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MIS-

cle on our new President, which commences as fol-box:-"A very original, very determined, it may be, very fangeous, but unquestionably very powerful man, his sourceed. Abraham Lincoin. The public in this county has been deceived as much by formal very been deceived as much by formal very been deceived as much by formal in the source of Mr. Johnson when accepting the Pres-idency as by the accident which threw such rilicula very bis insugnation in the subordinate office. This is secretaries or the parties around bitm, any more his secretaries or the parties around bitm, any more ind incapable of an idea, but a strong, self-reliant man, accustomed to rule, and to rule in a revolution, whith a policy as distinct as that of the oldest Euro-pean statesman, and a will which, be that policy word stagerous task. There is no single point in undergrout asks. There is no single point in decame ter of the American President is one of the most and ving the speeches and acts of when states read, the more strongly has the conclusions work on us that the new American President is one or the most individual men on the continent-ing most asking the speeches and acts of the most asking the speeches and acts of the most and ving the speeches and acts of the most and ving the speeches and acts of the most as Governor of Tennessee. The more or who, whatever else he may do or leave undore, while most asking the speeches and acts of the most asking the who while borrow knowledge the source the view of while borrow knowledge the source the view of while borrow knowledge when the source relies he may do or leave undore, when the source relies he may do or leave undore, when the source relies he may do or leave undore, when the source relies he may do or leave undore, when the source relies he may do or leave undore. The source the source to the source the source to the source to the source the source to the so Davis certainly has shown a childishness and temper that is in the highest degree disgraceful to him, and robs bim of all claim to pity or respect. No great State criminal ever stood in so unervisible a light before the world. From the first moment of his capture until now, he has not shown a single sign of that fortitude, courage, and dignity that have so often glided the last hours of crime. None of this has he shown. He acts and talks like a spoil-ed child, whose playthings have been taken away.

Union State Convention.

The

LC

Fou

the co

Corrigion Mi

Fas pinte bu bu bu bu bu

when Didst Manaf Wore of Mont Sector

The lay colces per is rouls puto hay

Union State Convention. A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Wedneeday, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Luion at the coming October election. The carnest and zealons labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denonneed as a failure, a glori-ous success in 1865. Our flag has been maintained—our enemies de-stroged—our Government preserved, and peaco re-established. Let every friend, who alded in this re-sult, take measures to be represented in thit Con-

Johnson.

HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MIS-sissurpt, IN THE FIELD, WASHUNGTON, D. C., May Soth, 1805.—Special Held orders, No. 76.—The Gen-eral commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be etained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the sit-uation of national affairs, when but little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining civils of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrap-ped in doub. established. Let every intend, which in this re-sult, take measures to be represented in that Con-vention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation. Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. SIMON CAMEDON. Chairman,

A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrap-ped in doubt. Three armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound by one common ranse-the union of our country and the perpetua-tion of the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with its rocky face mountain, and Buzzard's Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and pansed not for danger and dif. if field on Resaca. Then on to Elowah, to Dallas, Kenesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chat-tahoochee, far from home and dependent on a sin-gle road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the output of Atlant's Thete and the second to be the state of the state of the constant of the constant of the fourth four heavy battles for the possession of the tabooched and the state of the constant of the constant of the four fourth fourth heavy battles for the possession of the tabooched and the state of the constant of the constant of the fourth four heavy battles for the possession of the head back states of the constant of the state of the stat The Creed of President Johnson.

"Treason must be made odious and traitors pun-shed." "The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the lights of crimes; In other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and that he who has committed treason has com-mitted all crimes."

i held back by any obstacle, and were not to be fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citade of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our his reason is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished." "The people must understand that treason is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished." "Public morals and opinion abould be established upon the sure and inficible principles of Justice." "We must not forget that what may be merey to the black of Geogra, secured all the main arteries to life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah. Waiting there only long enough to till our wegons we eagain began a march, which, for peril, labor and ganized army. "We must not forget that what may be merey to the sure only long enough to till our wegons whose authority in such a create work of the united states army."

JEFF. DAVIS ON HANGING.—The New York Even-ing Hust says: An officer of the United States army, whose authority in such a case we cannot question, gives leave to publish the following account of what he heard Jeff. Davis say just before the break-ing out of the war. We use bis words: "I beard Mr Davis utter the following words in a Southern town, where he delivered an address in November, 1890. I did not hear the whole speech, only the words quoted, as I passed by the crowd of listeners.

steners, ""What! coerce a sovereign State! attempt to "'What! coerce a sovereign states attempt to deprive us of our most inestimable rights! "'Let Mr. Lincoln try it, or Douglas either, and we will hang them higher than Haman, and the only difference I should make would be that [humor-ously] as Mr. Lincoln is considerably taller than Mr. Douglas, we should have to build his gibbet (standing or his toes and reaching up his hand], a little higher than that for Douglas.""

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.-Secretary RESOUTION OF SPECIES FARMERS.—Secretary McCollock, in couversation with a prominent pol-tician a few days since, statud that the Government was now ready to resume specie payment; that its finances were in a condition to enable it to adopt that course. The only thing that prevented imme-dlate adoption of that plan was the bigury it would do to the business interests of the country. The in-dications are that a return to specie payments would be made before many months. The idea of the country returning to a specie leasis in less than one How isr the operations of the army have contribu-ted to the overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us. But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in anthor-ity, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our dovernment stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the Unit-ed States. To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally imbe made before many months. The idea of the country returning to a speele basis in less than one year after the close of a rebellion like that which we have just gone through seems a wild and preposter-ous idea. But after what we have done there is nothing impossible. Sceretary McColloch is not a man who talks at random, especially on functia questions, and his statement is worthy of attention Soft it turns out that the story about the colored soldiers laying a plot to kill the rebel prisoners, and that white troops were put on guard who killed some twenty blacks in their attermy to carry out the plot, is entirely without foundation in trath.--We have official intelligence that there was nothing of the kind.

f the kind.

Aew Advertisements.

DR. E. L. GARDNER. PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON, Montrom, Pa. Office

DR. JOHN W. COBB.

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons we again began a march, which, for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an or-ganized army. The floods of the Bavannah, the swamps of the Combabee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quarmires of the Pedce, and Cape Fear Rivers, were all passed in mid-winter, with its floods and rains, in the face of an accumulating memy, and after the battles of Aver-asborough and Beatonville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsbor-ough. Derout inving induced to it yet arrived. Wm. S. Arnold testified as to his brother's where-thouts in Baltimore City and County from the 21st of March to the 1st of April, when the prisoner went to Fortres Monre giving to the witness his induced built Frank Arnold, also another brother to the prisone John T. Ford, proprietor of the theater, was called to the stand and was asked by the defense whether booth ever applied to him to employ Ches-ter, the actor Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham objected to (b) the what here is not never the second second

the question. Mr. Ewing contended that the question was per-tinent. Arnoid had made a voluntary confession that there was a plan to capture the President, which Chester, in his testimory, corroborated. The object in projounding the interrogatory was to show that Rooth had nobody in the theater to as-sist hin. An answer to the question was import-ant in justice to Spangler. Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham said this was not a question of relevancy, therefore it was abso-lutely unnecessary to ask it. The Court sustained the Assistant Judge-Advo-cate's objection. that enemy was definal, neither monitains nor riv-ers, nor swinnes, nor hanger, nor cold, had checked us; but when he had fought us hard, and persistent-ly offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations foi-lowed, which resulted, as you all know, in his sur-render. XIV. All persons who have taken the oath of XIV. All persons by the President's Proclama-

The Court Austained the Assistant Junge-Advo-cate's objection. John T. Ford, manager of the theater, was re-called. He was shown the rope found in Bpangler's carjet bag; said it might have been used in crabibing or for other purpose; the witness was in Richmond when the assassination occurred. II. Clay Ford testified that ha was treaspure of the theater; he knew the President intended coming to the theater at 11½ o'clock in the morning; Booth was at the theater at noon, but he did not tell Booth the seats had been ergaged.

that the same work and discipline are equally

The Secretary of State will establish rules and reg-ulations for administering and recording the suid ----

The Way to Spike the Abolition Gun.

Gun. The New York Herad never leads, but only fol lows public opinion upon all questions relating to slavery and the negro. It came out forthe Anti-slavery froblibitory Amendment to the Constitution

To such as go home he will only say that our fa-vored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversi-ited in climate, soil and productions that every man can surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes, and none should yield to the natural impo-tence sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new ad-ventures abroad, but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointments. Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good sold-lers, so in peace you will make good citizens: and if, unfortunately, a new war should arise in our country, "Sherman's Army" will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and

as his allies, he slew one-hundred and thirty-three men in one day at Andersonville; and at Belle Isle thousands were frozen and starved to swell the triumphal lists of this most " Christian President."

TREASON.

The great drama of rebellion has closed and the government is now starting on a new era. If that era is to be concluded as the last was, by a rebellion, it will be because we failed to profit by our experience and refused to make the proper use of the victory we gained.

The recent tringnoh of the national arms on ght not only to give to the Republic a new lease of existence, but with it an immunity from treason evermore. This much it will certainly do if we are but faithful to the laws and true to ourselves. But if on the other hand, in taking counsel from our impatient desires for a return of the era of general amity and good feeling that existed hefore the war, we overlook the great crime that has drenched the land in fraternal blood, we need not be surprised if the bloody scenes of the past four years be re-enacted at some future period. It will not do to say that the failure of a rebellion so powerful as the last one was will deter men in future from attempting to subvert the Government, and that we can rest in perfect security in the newly acquired strength of that Government. This may be true to-day, and yet

the events of another year may falsify it all .--Heretofore we have relied entirely upon the good and friendly disposition of men's minds and hearts towards the Federal Union for its

stability, and it needed a great rebellion to teach us that an additional safeguard was necessary. Let us learn still further from our bloody experience, or our security is but fancied. The law must be clothed with majesty and terror, and

must be clothed with majesty and terror, and vengeance must not be thwarted. We have a Constitution which makes treason a crime and which affixes the penalty for its commission— Unless we enforce what is here decreed we rob the law of its virtue and the crime of its igno-miny. If we wish to prevent a repetition of the officere we must unalterably determine it now, that they who trade in treason must expect to pay the penalty of their traffic. The course the Government has determined to pursue in regard to Davis and other leading Southern compira-tors is the one we think most likely to subserve the interest of the country in this particular. It is known that at least several of them are to be arraigned and tried for treason. The indict-ments have already been drawn against Davis and Breckinridge, and a true bill found by the grand jury of Washington. The next thing in order will be the trial. Apart from any consid-tration of the grants importance. We gal formality, so that its adjudications of the many important questions involved may after-wards be recognized as the true and progeners wards be recognized as the true and progeners wards be recognized as the true and progeners. vengeance must not be thwarted. We have a

The city still wears its mourning garb in bonor of the noble dead. The Goddess of Liberty stands build by upon the dome of the Capitol as though she now had a right to the title she has so long borne. We shall cross the Potomac to day for the last time as soldiers, with the satisfaction of knowing that the last Rebel force has surrendered to the strong arm of the Government. We shall cross the Harrisburg to day, and will prob-ably be detained there three days to complete all necessary arrangements pertaining to final settle-ment of ordnance, &c. It is unnecessary for me to say we are all feeling jubilant over the flattering propet of seeing home and triends soon. We shall see not only relatives mear and dear, but many whose sympathy has been with ms, whose prayers have been freely offered in our behalf. We shall see those who have been un-thing in their efforts to relieve the wants of absen-tions, through the agency of the Soldiers' Aid Society, your noble deeds are tresh in the memory of every thinking soldier. Many a house will be made happy by the return of husband, son, or broth-er, which would have been draped in mourning that it not been tor the lint and bandage, the wran, simulating drinks, the fellies or injorating to the appetite. Noble indeed has been the work of the should have upon for and good will which Ip-ity smiles upon. Yes, citizens, your noble deeds abouid be written in the pages of history in itetres of gold.

should be written in the pages of history in ictures of gold. Were I not afraid of wearying your patience, I would relate many incidents in my experiences to which I have been an eye-witnes. Manya "God bless the Commission" has failen from the lips of

which I inter blein an eye-wilness. Many a "God bless the Commission" has failen from the lips of suffering soldiers. In this great struggle we have learned many prof-itable lessous. The chaff has been removed from the wheat. We have learned whom to trust in re-sponsible places. The wolves have been separated from the sheep. Copperheads who have been prowiling in the grass, seeking an opportunity to destroy the best Govern-ment on earth, have been brought out poon the barren rock and exposed to the indigrastion of the world. Their great leader, J. D., is at Fortress Mowroe awaiting the balter. Friends of the Union, rejoice! Our country is rescued, and its enemies will be brought to justice. All honor to the lorgal and true. May they lead a long and penceful life, rejoicing over the happy ter-mination of the war and the glorious results which must follow. N. D. Coox.

The Rlabama Indemnities,

many important questions involved may after wards be recognized as the true and proper con-only that the efficiency of the law be fully and fairly tested. Let it be determined now what is, reason is than be acquited of the constitutional or legal right is relieved -by any constitutional or legal right is relieved -by any constitutional or legal right is relieved -by any constitutional or legal right ware tare full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal right is relieved -by any constitutional or legal right ware tare full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal right is relieved -by any constitutional or legal right ware tare full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the comparison for the constitutional or legal rights have the full benefit of all such rights and let u: comparison for the full benefit of all suc

-B. G. Harris, member of Congress from Mary-land, charged with giving money to Rebels and urg-ing them to violate the parole, was convicted by the Court and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary. The Precident approved the sentence and finding, directed the minor points of the sentence to be carried out, but remitted the imprisonment. Harling been tried and convicted of treasonable acts, Congress will no doubt again de-clare him, should be attempt to take his seat, "an unworthy member." and promptly expel him, he now being a tried and convicted traitor.

now being a tried and convicted traitor. —The Chacinnait Enquirer asserts that the credit of the United States is lower in Europe than that of any other civilized nation ; and adds, "this is the result of our convergence and corruption," Had it said that it was the result of a long and bloody war, preclutated by such Democrates as Floyd, Hunter, Yancy, Sidell, Benjamin, and a bost more of their leaders, whose acts were more encouraged than op-rosed by their Democratic President, James Bn-charm, it would have come much nearer the truth.

-The latest accounts from Mexico state that the Liberal forces ander General Negrete, who has re-cently obtained so great successes in the States of Naevo-Leon, Coahulia and Tamaulipas, number 7,000. At the fight at Saltillo, three Imperilist gen-erals were wounded. While Negrete was attacking Matamoros, on April 29th, the rebel General Slaugh-ter opened an artilizery fire to prevent Negrete's troops from reaching the river for water. A party of crucrifias recently used any unconcered to the

of gaerillas recently made an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap the Empress. -The London Times predicted of the John Brown

-The London Times predicted of the John Brown raid that it was "the preduce to a bloody war," but there is still an older prophecy than this, and quite an true. As far back as 1856, or 1857, Sir G. C. Lew-is, an English baronet, wrote of the assant to Brooks upon Summer: "People bere speak of the outrage on Summer as a proof of the brutal manners of the Americans and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. It betokens the advent of a state of things in which political differences cannot be settided by argument, and can only be set-tided by force." In general British prophecies have not prover very correct in reference to America, but in this instance the nail was struck directly on the head.

The Reaction South

The Reaction South. The late Mr. Crittenden said to a friend of ourse two or three years since, that the people of the North aced not give themselves any trouble as lo what should be done with the leaders of the rebui-lion when the war cances. The people of the South, it is said, will take that matter out of their hands. While the first take that matter out of their hands. While the first take that matter out of their hands. While the first desolation and rule has been brought upon them, the reaction will come, and wee to the guilty authors of their miserics. This brophecy has been fulfilled, so far as the ar-my of Johnston is concerned, in which we were told by the their officers. The privates expressed feel-ings of intense disguit and contempt for the per-sons who have led them into a frightful distress, and with difficulty are their hands keept for the throats of those they once cheerfully obeyed. Not among the soldiers only, but the civilians as well, is this feeling provalent. An officer of Sherman's staff informs as that throughout North Carolina, so far as the observation extended, thousands of people, once secresionists, now exercate the mane of Davis and his comperent. This hatred will grow with time, until it will be altogether impossible for any active agent of the insurrection to live at the Bouth.-N. Y. Zhent Rut.

Kirby Smith Surrenders. The Old Fing Waves from Maine to the Rio Grande (

> PREPARATIONS FOR THE SURRENDE BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, May 23d, 1965. Via CAIBO, Saturday, May 27th.

Barnum. Phineas T. Barnum's very best show was that

frage a pretty sure sign that the measure sill soon be adopted. We quote from the *Heraid* of Tuesday: "But there is another matter apon which Presi-dent Johnson seems to be besinting, and where be need not besitate at al. We refer to the question of negre suffrage. The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negren si-very, but where slaw-ry does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the relied States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. -There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no approach to neero social equality. Society will take care of its solid in this matter, as it does in everything else af-fecting its peace and harmour. On the other hand, the concession of negro suffrage in the reconstruc-tion of the insurgent States, will effectually spike the last gun of Northern Abolitionists, and will ex-pel or neutralize the fire-eating political elements of the South for all time to come. Indeed, nothing half so effective could be employed as negro suffrage to weed out the infractable secessionists from the Southern States. Put them to that test of loyality, and there will be no necessity for notices to guit or osths of allegiance: but, best of sll, the political ag-liation of the neuro question, in every shape and form, will be ended, North and South." This mode af "spiking the gues of the Abolition-ist, will afford *them* the highest satisfaction, and we will afford *them* the highest satisfaction and we will afford *them* the highest satisfactio Barnum. Phineas T. Barnum's very best show was that of Representatives, on the 24th of May. The ques-tion was on amending the State Connection of color state of the state induitous distinction of color which now exists. Mr. Barnum's speech was full to obliterate the induitous distinction of color which now exists. Mr. Barnum's speech was full of sense and wit, and prove dthat bit mind has not been exclusively encrossed with money-making—' with hippoptam, Albinos, durarfs, giants, and new wax-fartres. He was interrupted by some very fitty specimens of the pare democracy, who did not the allow him no better title to the innechise. We should the like, if space permitted, to quote at length from his that embarnassment which, as the stirical French parphileter informs us, was feit by the Roman peo-tracible arguments and hapty retorts, who did not that a democratic minolity (of two) scene to that a democratic practice to inset that a canceratic press the whole: "But a democratic practice to inset that entry and great attention to the flow of the have done something besides study ethnology—if that a democratic practice to inset that error one extract, guess the whole: They have also paid great attention to the flow arts a 'grains for the arts' I would like to ask them if is in a democratic practice to inset that every member of the great unwashed and un-terrified democrancy should become a member of the academy of arts before he should vote the dimmi-cratic tigket? I thought he was received into full exhibit sufficient 'inventive facilities and grains for the academy of arts before he was received into full that every member of the grains to full academy of arts before he should vote the dimmi-man whose 'genius to the arts' enables him ted the attrs' to enable him to paint a black rye. Car a the attrs' to enable him to paint a black rye. Car a the truth denomeratic intractive sand grains for the attrs' to enable him to paint a black rye. Car a the truth is of the arts and

From the South West.

From Life South West. CINCINNATI, May 30, 1865. The Commercial's Chattanooga dispatch says the Southern papers received there announce the in-teration of the people to accept the new era in good faith, and stand by the Government in the task of restoring order and industry. They repudiate guer-rilla warfare, or acts against individuals holding political opinions differing from themselves, and lay aside the ideas heretolore animating them. ide the ideas heretofore animating them.

side the ideas heretolore animating them. John Bell is in Atlanta. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is being repaired. Only twenty miles remain to connect with Bristol. Ex Secretary Mailory and Howell Cobb passed through Chattanooga for Nashville, under a guard. Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are arriving at Chattanooga. the return list of votes' Is the inevitable tacult of 'voting early and othen' a passport to democratic brotherhood? Is it satisfactory evidence of a stistic genins to head the New York mob, and hunt down and biain pror colored children and their shricking mothers? Is it a proof of 'high art' to 'hang a nagur to a lamp post, he jabbers'' Is a 'whicky scrimmage' one of he 'lost art's restored?' The House passed the amendment by more than a two-thirds vote, and it is sure to go to the people.

A dispatch from Frankford, Kentucky, to the

A dispatch from Frankford, Kentucky, to the Foundercut, says recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves in Central Kentucky. In a few months more the negree enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of the Constitutional Amendment. A dispatch from Nashville to the Grazife says Gen. Upton has arrived there with the archives of the State and \$650,000 in specie.

Amusing Incidents. The ruse pepetrated by Jeff Davis to get away from the guard throws entrivity into the shade any-thing of the sort on record. When the guard went to the tent occupied by defunct royalty, they were met by Mrs. Davis en distantic, with "Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of tadies before they have time to dress." "All right, madum," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds." Presently there appeared at the tent door an os-tensible old lady, with a backet on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister. "Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in." said Mrs. Jeff, in a plead ing tone. "It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," asid the guard as he hoisted the ofd lady's dress with his sable, and discovered a pair of number thirteen call-takins. "And whikker, too." said the sergenant as he

that subject is a great crueity, and there shall be no more of it. Yet our friends must not imagine that the American people are going to forget that action of the Democratic party at Chiengo. They may be, and we trust they will be, charitable toward their feilow. citizene individually, who were so discouraged and demoralized in the dark period of the war. Fortitude in adversity is not within every man's power. If depends largely upon a man's natural temperament, and upon his previous culturation of the great moral element-faith. A person, last August, might have concelved the war "a failure," and have favored be concluded the war "a failure," and not stations with the Richmond Government, without any positively had motive. It might come from weakness, and not at all from wickedness.—But thoursh individual Democrate may be judged ever so liberally, the Democrate party itself cannot be. Farty organizations are judged by their acts solely, and never get the benefit of charity. Striving for the rule of the country, their title to that trust is always strictly scanned; and if wronn; they are repudiated. The Chicago platform stands, before all the world, as the authentic, dellberate exposition of the sentiment and policles of the Democratic party is its so distinct and explicit that all attempt to mystify or evade its true meaning is vain. Every man in the country knows that it condemned the war as "a failma," and that it demanded that "immediate efforts be made for the creation of hostilltes." In that regard the abendor the its investibly doomed. The people, the wave, the so withering robust harden and policy for the way in the asterned to the server by the norse withering robust harden the dash by the norse withering robust harden the that the policy is more distinctive induces of the policy is not distinctive induces and the fail consequences of its policy. The faile they will be restrict the action of one explicit that all stremp to mystify dowered. The people, in the very thick of the war, no explanded that State and \$650,000 in specie. The Tennesses Senate passed the Elective Fran-chise Bill resterday by a vote of 16 to 5. The Rebel guerfila Champ. Furgerson has been captured, and is closely confined in irons at Nash-ville, Tenn.

THE YELLOW FRVEN PLOT.—The true story of the yellow fever plot, as developed at a trial in Canada, is as follows: One Dr. Blackhurn, a sec-asionist, a Miseissip-plan, living in Canada, birei Godfry Hyams, whom he had known in Arkaness, and now met in Canada, to carv into the United States and to Washington city, Norfolk, Newbern and elsewhere, certain trunks full of clothing infected with the virus of yellow fever. Blackhurn had proented this clothing from Bermuda, it is said. He promised Hyams a large som of money; "he said I coold make an in-dependent fortune, and that I could do more good for the Confederate canse than if I were to bring one hundred thousand men to reinforce General Lee; that I would come to have more bonor and glory to my name than tho General had. I asked him the nature of the expedition, when he told me that I should have a quantity of clothing to dispose of by anction in Washington and other citics, and that itey were to be distributed in places held by the federals, so that they would take sick, and that they would easily be driven from the confederacy teritory Leid by them; that the clothes had been inforted with yellow fever by the doctor himseli, and that they would consist of shirts and coas." The field guernia Champ. Furgerson has been captured, and is closely confined in irons at Nash-ville, Tenn. PRESIDENT JOINSON ON PARDONS-A circumstance transpired among the first acts of Mr. Johnson, on assuming the duiles of President, which shows what the public may expect of him in the way of pardons. About seven or eight years ago a person was tried in Boston on the charge of slavedealing. He was cowicted and sentenced to twenty years imprison-ment. He had served out six or seven years of that penalty when there was a stong pressure upon Mr. Lincoin to pardon him. Several prominent polil-ticinns of Boston stremonsly nged the use of the pardoning power. They presented several extenu-ating facts, and finally Mr. Lincoin consented to eign it. He piscent bis signature to the document on the day on which he was assassinated, and sent it to the Attony-General's office to be attended in bind by, and before the office was again opened Mr. Lincoin had breathed his last. The several Cubinet ministed business in their departments to Presi-dent Johnson, and among this class was this pardon eigned, but not executed. It attracted President Johnson's attention, and he immediately said. "I must examine ioto this," retaining it for that pur-pose. Upon making Inquiries he had it cancelled, raying that no person ever engaged in that business would ever get a pardon from him. This may be considered conclusive oridence that there will be some difference between the use of the pardoning power in the hands of President Johnson and in the hands of President Lincoin.

ain the Government of our inheritance an boice. By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman. (Signed) Assistant Adjutant-General.

Yet our friends must not imagine that the Ameri

DIS. OF CALL DISECTAN and BURGEON, respectfully tenders his series to the citizens of Sarquehanna County. He will give area advent traiment of circuses of the 1 to ina cliticas of Sizquehanna County. He will gree Mitenion to the surgical i and medical treatment of clicases Bye and Ear, and may be cussiled relative to sorgical oppo free of charge at bio softe over W J A & B. M. Mulford's Ser Residence on Maple street, case of J. S. Tarbell's Hotel. Montrome, Nong. Ocumy, Pa., June 32, 1863.-14 The Fate of the Democratic Party. Some of our Democratic contemporaries take in ill part our good-natured allusions to the sad figure now presented by the Chicago platform. They call it ungenerous to twit the party about that, when it is now so lustily shouting gloop for the national triumph. Well, we are sorry. We did not think they were so sensitive. Henceforth we will try to returember that even the smallest pleasantry upon that subject is a great cruelty, and there shall be no more of it.

Wool! Wool! THE mixeribers would inform their hierara and the public transmission of the public transmission is a starter of the would be a starter of the would

NEW GOODS!

JUST opening at the lowest prices. Montrose, June 5, 1865. J. LYONS & SON.

DISSOLUTION. E firm of Whitlock & Hail is this day dissolv ment. The Books and Accounts are in the ha ock, at the store formerly occupied by ns, for having accounts will please call and will with

hose having accounts will please call and settle with as y as possible. EDW. Will 'I New Milfard, May 29, 1865 _ 2m. A. A. HALL. RAGS, OLD PAPERS, ROPES, &c., BOUGHT FOR CASH BY

JOHN T. MYGATT, DEALER IN

Paper Makers' Supplies COMMERCIAL AVENUE,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA Agriculturel Society. THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRIGULTURAL SOUL ETY will hold its exhibition on bepiender 25th. Nth. 834

Williamsport, Lycoming County-Apy information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, apples ons for premium lists or posters, or by members of the focult ill be given by the andersemed, or by A. BOYD HAMILT'S resident, Harriaburg, Pa. President, Hariaburg, Pa. A. BROWER LONGAKER, Scoreta Norristown, June 3, 1863-8w.

TO BOOT AND SHOE WEARERS OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY. F B. WEEKS & CO. having sold their stock of Hats, Cas F. B. WEEKS Will continue the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS in its various branches. My Stock is now complete—hav

New Spring Styles.

LADIES GLOVE RID, LASTING, GOAT M CALF BALMORALS AND GAITERS, MIS ES LASTING, KID AND CALF BILNO RALS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS SHOES, MEN'S CALF KID AND LASTING BALMO-PALS VND GAITPERS.

RALS AND CASTING DALAGY RALS AND GAITERS, MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOTH'S CALF, KII, J STOGA BOOTS

I am prepared to sell

Cheaper for Cash or Ready Pay

Than any other house this side of New York. Dealers supplied at New York jobbing price. Biore West aids of Public Avenue, second door above ber? Solel. Montrose, May 23, 1845, F. H. WEELS

F. P. WEELS ROGERS & ELY.

United States Licensed Auctioncer For Busquehanna and Lucerne Counties.

ADDRESS, BROOKLYN, PA.

FOR SALE.

HIRE Market Wagon, one pearly new, the light for (, riage, and one fight Lumber Wagon, Kon tree, May 52, 1550-4W. ft. CLEVENS 1. CLEVENS

A TOCCHING INCIDENT.-The Chicago Tribune of a recent date has the following tonching incident: "Hon. John Covode was in this city on his return from a Southern tour yesterday. He had lost two sons in the war, as for supposed, two years ago, and failing in with a member of one of their regiments who had just been released from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., made inquiry preparatory to asking where his boy was burled. Judge of his sur-prize which he was as nawered: "You must be pro-gared to learn, Mr. Covode, that Jacob (the young-cat son) could not come with us." "Is any boy alive, then ?" he inquired. "Why, yes. They could not kill Jake. He has too mixch sout: Ho fwas bound to live. He would have come with ns put he could not raise twenty five cents, the price they demanded to release us." "Whether I would have crited mere" said the patriotic old man torus, "to have

It is guarding the holden the old havy's dress with this sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen call skins.
And whiskers, too, " said the serreant as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them.
A "spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed under durance vile. " How are the mighty failen !"
The great leader of the Confederacy trying to cacape the elatches of justice in his wife's petiticoats! One more incident is all that time and space will allow me to mention. The soldier immediately went to sparching Davis, to see what valuables he could find on his person, and besides an amount of specie found a fine silver mounted revolver, a present from a London menufacturing company. While he was scarching, private secretary Harrison came op, and in a very indignant tone, said: "Alln't you shamed to treat our President so?"

Amusing Incidents.